BY HOYT & CO.

instruments of degir partisan vio

We call on him to discard these reckless advisors, who are using him as a ladder which they will kick, down when they

peace of the country and for the tranquility and fame, - N. Y. Herald, Dec. 18th.

" INTIMIDATION.

EXTRACT FROM: MR. THURMANN'S RE-

CENT SPEECH IN THE UNITED STATES

Sir, I can tell you that these charges

of intimidation will not cease as long as under the mere prateuse of intimidation

you can overthrow the votes of the peo-ple of a State. As long as you have this machinery of a returning board, a per-fectly irresponsible returning board, ac-cording to the present claim that on the vague notion of intimidation you can change the result of an election as in

not been elected, on his own mere affida-vit, alleging intimidation when he was not there, his affidavit not made in pub-lic, not submitted to the inspection of the public, but filed after that board went into secret ession, and was never seen by.

the men who were elected, never seen by their counsel, never seen by the public— as long as such shings as that can be done there will be claims of the votes of these States being controlled by intimidation. Why, Mr. President, it is a new feature

introduced into the American Constitution and the American system of government. We did think once that the only

question about an election was, who has a majority of the votes? That is what we thought; that is what our fathers thought when they made our Constitu-

more. The question is not the question any more. The question is not who has the majority of the votes, but who has the majority of the men who count the

If you have, a returning board with a

anajority ready to count out Democratic candidates and count in Republican candidates, they have a power as great as the tribunes of the Roman people had to veto the voice of the people; not simply to veto what the people have done, but to determine what the people ought to have done, according to their judgment of what they think to be best. That is it, sir.

And now my colleague, in the very im-passioned and very eloquent speech he made to-day, says that this results, as I understand him, from the color line. I

tell him that I stand prepared to prove that the responsibility for the color line rests on his party. I tell him that I stand prepared to prove that millions of the

people's money have been expended to establish the color line. I know very

establish the color line. I know very well why the right of suffrage was given to the colored men. It is not matter of speculation; it is not matter of inference; it was openly avowed when the fifteenth amendment was under consideration; openly avowed in this Senate that the Republican party needed the 800,000 necovotes that could be given if the fifteenth amendment were adopted; that

the Republican party needed them, and that without them the Republican party would lose its power in the United States. Yes, sir, the Republican party did need them, and the trouble now is that the Republican party do not get them.—

Why, sir, they talk of intimidation

Here are thousands or negro men i Louisiana who come up and say, "w voted the Democratic ticket." I hav

seen it stated as high as thousands; call

seen it stated as high as thousands; call it hundreds if you choose; call it any number you please; they come up and say, "we voted the Democratic ticket." What does the returning board say? Count their votes? Not at all; they say "you were intimidated to vote the Democratic ticket." What then? They

coratic ticket." What then? They come up and make affidavit that they roted it without intimidation. What does the returning board say? "You were intimidated to make the affidavit," And so it goes.

Why, air, where is the end of this?

that a republican form of government!

Mr. President, it will not do; no, sir

it will not do. My colleague said, with great force and eloquence, that if elections were to be carried in this country by intimidation there was an end of re-

publican institutions. I agree with him and I tell him, and I say to each one of you, that if elections are to be carried by

voil. That if elections are to be carried by the use of the army of the United States and its it imidation, there is an end of republication institutions. Sir, all the initiation that ever actually existed on the part of the Democratic or the white people of the South is but as a drop in the bucket to the danger of that intinidation which comes from the standing army or the United States. Anarchy in any country at last corrects itself, for it cannot be borne; but the use of a standing army to control the people has been

cannot be borne; but the use of a standing army to control the people his been fatal to liber. I were since a republic existed. I agree with my colleague that intimidation of the voters is fatal to republican government; but I ask him, while his mind, heated and excited by what he has heard, is broading over cases of homelide, of violeace, and the like, to think of the far greater danger of intimidation by that organized body which carries the sword and the bayonet, and wields the artillery of the army. I ask him to think

artillery of the army. I ask him to think of that much graver danger of intimidsthe purse and the sword. I ask him to remember that there have been Gesars and Cromwells and Bonspartes is the

world, who have everthrown republican institutions; but republican institution never yet have been overthrown by the

FC Ditte VIIII WALL IN STREET

Republican [Laughter.]

turbances of the pcace.

Treason against a State is an absolete idea. To be sure, the States have laws defining and punishing treason, but they have so long been a dead letter that not one citizen in a thousand is aware of their They are like a sword that has rusted so long in its scabbard that it cannot be drawn. In the whole history of our country there has been but one trial for treason against a State government, and that solitary instance was an egregious blunder soon repented of. In the State of Rhode Island Thomas W Dorr was convicted of treason and sen-tenced to imprisonment for life. But when the public excitement had subsided he was pardoned, and the Legislature of the State passed an act restoring his civil rights and ordering the record of his sentence to be expunged. It was felt to be a disgrace to the State that its records should be stained by a sentence for trea-son. That was the first treason trial in any State of this Union, and it will prob-ably be the last. The States stand in no need of a treason law, because their gov-ernments are guaranteed by the United States. When public excitement ran so high in Louisiana and Arkansas over contesting claims to the government there was no talk or thought of arrests for treason, because that remedy is alien to our institutions. Even the federal government places no dependence on treason trials for its security. Not a single trial for treason followed our great civil war. Jefferson Davis was arrested and indicted, but the government released him on bail and was too glad to avoid a trial. The and was too glad to avoid a trial. The abortive trial of Asron Burr is the only one in our judicial records. Mr. Cham-berlain must be as crazy as he is despe-rate and malignant to brandish the threat of a treason trial in the faces of the poor

ple of South Carolina. Even if the courts of the State recognized his title to the Governorship, even if he had judges on the bench as servile and brutal as the infamous Jeffries; he And so it goes.

Why are where is the end of this? Cannot any man who has the least non-esty and the least sagacity in the world see that if such practices as these be tolerated anything like republican institutions and free government and a free ballot are at an end? You put the destinles of whole States in the hands of four irresponsible men called a returning board, and talk about a republican form of government! You want to invoke the whole force of the government, its army, its navy, to secure to a State a republican form of government; and you put in the hands of four irresponsible men, and not of the highest character either, the right to determine on the phase of the government of that State. And yet you call that a republican form of government! could not procure the conviction of Wade Hampton. The idea that a Bouth Caro-lina jury would find a verdict of guilty is ridiculous, even if the judges were tools of Chamberlain. But, fortunately, the courts of South Carolina have of late acted in a very becoming independence of party ties. Whenever the claim of Chamberlain to office comes before them Chamberlain to office comes before them for adjudication they are likely to decide against him. It is preposterous for him to think that he can get rid of his competitor by a prosecution for treason; but the threat and an attempt to execute it might provoke a blandy resistance. Perhaps this is what he wants. He would seek refuge in the headouarters of General Ruger and expect the federal army to find the excuse which has not yet beer given it for shooting down the people of the State. The great obstacle which has thus far stood in the way of this white this far stood in the way of this white the state. this ambitious man is the noble self-command of the citizens of South Carolina, which has restrained them from any act which has restrained them from any act of violence. He, perhaps, thinks that a turbulent uprising of the people would make his fortune. As soon as fighting had ease begun between the troops and the citizens he would expect it to go on until his political opponents were slaughtered or subdued. He feels that his power totters, sees that his last chance lies in overt sets of violence eminst his ld overt acts of violence against his authority, and is desperate enough to make a threat whose ageortic would deluge the State with blood. Such a reckless lunatic ought to be caged like a

Those who stand behind and abet this desperate political gumbler and lunatic are smoot as wicked as himself. How does this does this impudent man dare to act such a part? What emboldens him-to hold in to an office to which the courts of the State say he has no title and meditate proceedings which would convert the state into a carringe? He ventures to State into a carringer in the ventures to brave the public opinion of South Carolina, to dely its courts of justice, to make insolent threats against the liberty and life of his political competitor, only because he is supported by federal bayonets, employed against law and in subversion of right. President Grant must stand sponsor for his protege. His attractous in solence is inspired from Washington, Our bull-dozed President is pursuing a course of which he will repent. President Grant's own impulses would never have hurried him into complicity with the law-delying proceeding: in South Caroline. the law-delying proceeding: in South Caralina. He is misled by the Chanders, Camerons and hot-headed partisans to whom he has unwarily given his confidence, and who seek to make him the





ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1877-di the bas dis somebroose al

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY. SCHEME TO CONSTRUCT A SPECIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SUP-

which they will kick down when they have climbed on it to the strainment of their objects. We respectfully ask him to take sounsel of the safe, succentry wise men of his own party. Men who enjoy the soundence and esteem of the country. He is soon to retire to private life, after a long and illustrious career of public service. His sincers well-wishers would be sorsy to see him go out of office with his reputation taynished by lacis which lay abiding men of neither party can defend. The sooner he shandous Chamberlain the better it will be for the peace of the country and for his own The following communication appeared in the New York Sua on the 15th of December, and has attracted considerable

For some reason or other the leaders of Sonate, been when to comprehend the scope of the policy inaugurated by the Republicans in that body. The view of that policy currently accepted in Democratic circles is that the Senate has set about 1 president of the senate has set about investigating the recent elections in five Southern States merely for the purpose of making partisan reports to offset reports of a similar character

which, it is presumed, the committees of the House will make in the other direction. This view fails to cover the real design of the Senate Republicans.

Their programme is vastly more comprehensive than the mere formulation of reports for the purpose of affecting populations.

We are now brought, for the first time, to a state of feets. the House will make in the other direction. This view falls to cover the real design of the Senate Republicans.

Their programme is vastly more comprehensive than the mere formulation of reports for the purpose of affecting popular sentiment. It contemplates nothing less than to lay the foundation of a new scheme of reconstruction. less than to lay the foundation of a new scheme of reconstruction, which, while incidentally involving some features of the old plan, will differ from the latter in one essential. This essential is that the new scheme of reconstruction resolved upon by the Senate does not propose Federal interference with the government of the State in matters pertaining to local affairs solely, but assumes the to local affairs solely, but assumes the right of supervision over all elections of ons to fill Federal offices; that is to say, Senators and P spresentatives in Co-

vague notion of intimidation you can change the result of an election, as in the case of this very same James Madison Well's parish in the count of 1875, which disfranchised his whole parish on his own affidavit, deprived at of its three members whom it had elected to the Legislature, and put in three men who had not here elected on his away more affide. The readers of the San will remember that the text of Senator Edmund's resolution, under which the sub-committee of the Committee on Elections are now acting, directed the examination to be so conducted as to ascertain whether, in these elections, the constitution of the United States had been violated. The theory of Mr. Edmunds and his follow-ers, who embrace, with one or two excep-tions, the entiro Republican force in the Senate, is that the self-preservative pow-ers of the E deral constitution involve the right of either branch of Congress to act concurrently with the Executive in or sustaining violations of that instru-ment. They hold that the House of Representatives is now engaged in sustaining or abetting certain States which, or citizens of which, have violated the constitution at the late election.

These violations, as understood by Senator Edmunds and his followers, consist in denying to certain citizens of the United States it e right to vote for Representatives in a longress, and in abridging that right y intimidation, etc. They hold that certain Congressional Districts in Louisiana, Massissippi, Alabama, North Carolina and South Carolina were carried by the Democrats in a manner and by by the Democrats in a manner and by methods which constitute violation of the Federal constitution and the amendments thereto. And lastly, they hold—and this is the practical end and aim of their whole scheme—that the Senate and the Executive are bound by their outlies to support the constitution. support the constitution, to refuse to re-cognize as legally constituted a House of Representatives in which the Democratic members returned from those Districts may be allowed seats.

may be allowed seats.

The sub-committees of the Senate Committee on Elections have begun their work, and the full committee will probably not be ready to make its report until very near the 4th of March. That report will recite that in ten, and perhaps twelve, Congressional Districts in the States I have named, Representatives were chosen in violation of the Federal constitution: House which may admit them to seats in not entitled to recognition by the Senate and the Executive as the legal House of Representatives of the Federal Congress. The effect of this scheme is at once apparent. Counting these ten or twelve members whom the Senate has selected for slaughter in this manner, the Democrate cannot there more than the series of the series cannot have more than seven or eight majority in the next House. If, upon the arganization of that body, all the Re-publican members withdraw, leaving only the Democrats, and if of the number of Democrats ten or twelve are declared to lave been elected in riolation of the constitution, and hence not entitled to seats, the remainder, whose right to seats is not questioned, will not constitute a quorum. Therefore, according to the programme of Edmunds and his follow-Forty-Fifth Congress will be unable to organize that body so as to secure the retive. But the Republicans will refuse to join the Democrats in organizing the House. They will organize a House of their own and seatenough members from these Districts to give them a quorum, whether they have entificates of election or not. And this House is to be recognized by the Senate and by the new Ex-

ecutive, who, having been counted in by fraud, shall have been inaugurated by The remainder of the programme be The remainder of the programme be comes self-sugge live when we take into account the proceedings of the Republican party for the last ten years. The Republican House, as recognized by the Senate and the Executive, will be placed in possession of the Hall of Representatives, if necessary, by military force. The Democrate, that is to say that portions of them who will be recognized by tion of them who will be recognized by the Senate and the Executive as entitled to seats, will be permitted to enter the hall, but the ten or twelve Southern hall, but the ten or byelve Southern members who are to be designated by the Senate as having been returned in violation of the constitution by intimidation, etc., will be excluded. And if necessary, a Beigndier-General will be on hand to act as door-keeper.

not mere conjecture. It is an exact state-ment of information that I have received from a Republican who is in position to ascertain the designs of his colleagues in the caucus, but who does not endorse their conclusions, and who will, at the proper time, in all probability, oppose their policy. The fact that such a policy their policy. The fant that such a policy is not only contemplated, but has actually been inaugurated, ought to be placed before the country for examination and discussion. It is not for me to express an opinion touching questions of constitutional law, raised by statesmen and jurists of the character of Edmunds, Morton, Boutwell and Spencer, not to speak of John J. Patterson, Hipple, Mitchell and Jerome Chaffee, of Colorado. In the presence of such legal actmen and in the face of men so surcharged with constitutional lore, I do not venture an opingion. But I record the facts; and the statements above set forth will be found statementa above set forth will be found categorically true between this time and the convening of the House of the Forty-Fith Congress, which may take place in anceial session, on call of President Hayes, some time about the middle of April, but which will probably be de-ferred to the regular time, next Decem-

Chamberlain on Compromise,

A PROMINENT REPUBLICAN'S PROTEST AGAINST HIS PARTY'S PROGRAMME. Me Horace White weditor of the

Chicago Tribune for some years before it-became an organ of the radical element of the Republican party, writes as follows:

"ENTHERDATION."

Any result of the pending Presidential election which shall be reached without have to the processe under which our elections are held and our institutions maintained will not only be acquiesced in by the people, but welcomed by the larger portion of both political parties. Any results which shall be reached by undermining those processes will be fraught with poril to the country and will bring condign punishment upon the party guilty of suggests a selection.

facts which transactions to substitute in place of popular elections, the views of a returning board. This I call a threatened subversion of the process by which our institutions are maintained, in comparison with which the election of Hayes or of Tilden is of no consequence. Whether Hayes or Tilden be elected, the whether haves or than be elected, the people can, within four years, resume their prerogative of choosing another President, provided the process of declaring their choice has not been tampered They can correct any errors that may have been committed meanwhile by Hayes or Tilden, provided the system of popular election remains, But lif the ocess has been tampered with, and the system itself undermined, then anything may happen. The American Republic may become as unstaple, and property here as insecure, and social disorder as we are told that the interference of a Returning Board in Louisians is necessary on account of the intimidation of voters. It is processly this interference which I challenge as a subversion of the processes by which our institutions are maintained. It is proposed to throw out the vote of A B because C D is supposed to have intimidated E F. ... It is only cessary to make this the rule hereafter and to secure its general adoption in order to dispense with elections entirely and to substitute in their place the views of thirty-seven Beturning Boards. In-timidation will become the only element of any value in politics. Instead of dis-cussing the civil service, the currency, the last war, or the next one, the officeseeking class will confine themselv

will multiply like grasshoppers, and in a short time ravage the whole land.

I assert that there is no way to throw out, on the score of intimidation, the votes of legal voters duly polled, that does not admit and invite this species of rascality. Is there any mode of election-eering so inexpensive and certain as this? Is there any mode so likely to become popular with the class who live by politica? Is there any mode which we have the class with the class popular with the class who live by politics? Is there any mode which so clearly and completely subverts the process of popular elections, or which so directly attacks the foundation of our government? But, say some, it cannot possibly spread. It is too absurd and contemptible to find the North. Not to encumber this article with didactic reasoning as to the dauger of admitting so evil a precedent into our system, I observe that the case now before us has spread, to all fatents and purposes, over the entire land, since upon its determination rests the whole Presidential election from the Atlantia of the case. in violation of the Federal constitution; tial election, from the Atlantic to the enth me that those Representatives are not entiights of voters in Illinois are as much bound up in it as though the case were awaiting decision "before" a Returning Board sitting in Chicago instead of one

wholly to in midation. Intimidation

sitting in New Orleans. Now let us take the worst case of "bulldozing" that anybody can bring forward that c' West Felicians. It is claimed laim that their votes were intimidated. iuse, with these aids and incentives to

accept the Frisidency on any such plat-form. If he would, I should regret that I cast my vote for him. If he would, I do not see how he could carry on the government afterwards. The Republican party, in the tattered condition to which the present administration has brought it, is not able to give it antagonist any advantages of position

Stress is laid on the fact that Gen.
Grant will see Hayes duly inaugurated.
The only form of inauguration known to
the law is for the newly elected President to take an oath to support the Constitudo before any person authorized by law to administer onths; and, when he has taken it, Gen. Grant cannot inaugurate him of disinaugurate him any tarther. I an not one of those who think that the present financial cramp is due to political causes, but I can see that the disorder, confusion and uncertainty growing out of a double-barreled government would produce far greater depression in business than anything we have experienced since the partie of 1873.

If the Republican party is ready to adopt lottimidation as an element in politics, and to substitute the judgment of Rejurning Boarda in place of the votes an not one of those who think that the

teturning Boards in place of the votes legally polled, it is a worse party than I supposed when I joined the Liberal movement in 1872. I do not think so badly of it as this. I think that all the present fuss is due to the anxiety of office-holders for their places, for which the great mass of the party have no sympathy, but on the contrary, a well grounded contempt. Accepting its defeat in a manly way, if it is defeated by a true count of the votes legally polled, the Republican party has a fair prospect of prospect! of returning to power four years hence. At all events, it will be in a position to take advantage of the errors and shortcomings of its adversary. But, crawling into the ruin and subversion of the process of popular elections, it will be annihilated. It has already received such harm as its wisset leaders can with difficulty repair.

Toung man, you are spending twenty-five cents a day on tobacco. If you save that up, in a million of years, from now you can pocket the magnificen considered of the policy of the policy of the Leading of the Leading of the policy of the policy of the policy of the Leading of the Leading

The Columbia Union-Herald publishes the annexed report of an interview with Chamberlain respecting a compromise of the political difficulties in this State. It mems that Daniel is opposed to any arrangement for a settlement which leaves him out of the gubernatorial

Governor Chamberlain was interview ed resterday respecting the recent resports of a compromise of the present difficulties here. Being asked if he was responsible for any offers of compromise, he answered that he was not—that he had never suggested or authorized the uggestion of compromise....

Being asked to give his views of the question of a compromise, he answered that he saw no room for any compromise. There might be surrender, but of com-promise, meaning by the term a mutual yielding of advantage, there could be none. The governorship was the straget-ic alm of each party. That office alone commanded the whole situation.

The Governor continued: "I have no purpose in holding my present position, except to prevent the success of a great crime, namely, the success of the Democratic party here, conducted on the plan of brute force. I despise the man who would not fight for such a cause, and I have much more respect for Gary and Butler than I have for Republicans who want to purchase peace by consenting to recognize as valid the apparent results of the late campaign. It is precisely like the conduct of the 'Union-savers' from 1850 to 1860. They were ready always to sacrifice for the Union the very things the Union was framed to secure, namely, liberty, justice, good government. Just so do we hear a great deal about the sacred forms of law, but very little about the sacred substance of justice. odo not intend to break the law or to verstep the law, but I do intend to exhaust all lawful remedies and defences before I yield, and if I have to choose

between the letter and the spirit of the law, I shall choose the spirit. The Governor was asked if he had seen the report that he would accept the United States senatorship if a compromise could be effected. He answered that such a story was absurd. There were many reasons why such a report could not be true. In the first place, there was no such place to bargain away. Mr. Corbin was duly elected to that place. and no one else could be elected until a vacancy arose. In the second place, he (the Governor) would not be a candidate for the place under any circumstances. "Finally," said the Governor, "I want it distinctly understood that I will accept no office or place, great or small, as the result of yielding my present position. I shall be Governor or nothing, and it is an insult to me to suggest that I should take any office as the price or reward or result of giving up this contest. I am not trading in my position, mer shall I. allow others to trade for me."

In order that our readers may understand the foregoing allusions to a compromise, we append an extract from the correspondence of the Charleston News and Courier, upon which the remarks of Chamberlain are predicated:

A meeting was held last night at which forty odd Republicans were present, and it was resolved that a proposition be sub-mitted to the Democrats for the appointment of a committee of five Democrats and five Republicans who should meet at an early day for a conference, to see if a compromise cannot be effected and peace restored. The committee is to consist of liberal men on both sides, and an eleviberal men on both sides and an eleviberal men of the committee of the comm enth member will be elected by the com-

the committee: The first is, to give the Democrats Hampton for Governor, Walace as Speaker of the House of Representatives and a majority in the House. Hagood, (Dem.) as comptroller, and Thompson, (Dem.) as superintendent of education, and to give Hampton the power to appoint an attorner representative and to give Hampton the power to appoint an attorner representative and the superintendent of education, and to give Hampton the power to appoint an attorner representative and the superintendent of the that the legroes were an actual majority in the parish. It is admitted that the Republicans had the State government and the local government; that Republicans uspervisors of elections were everywhere, and that plenty of United States troops were there, or if they were not there it was the fault of those who now the states that the that the state who had been always to have the states there is the state of the senate at their present members in the Senate at the state of the senate at the senate at the state of the senate at the s Laurens and Abbeville, and ordering a Nevertheless, it is alleged that the new election for schator from Edgesfield segroes were afraid to vote. And be The Republicans shall have their candi-The Republicans shall have their candidates as State treasurer, adjutant and inolitical intrepidity, they were still spector general and secretary of State, fraid to vote, therefore the votes of and Mackey to be made chairman of the hose who did vote are to be thrown out, committee of ways and means. The committee of ways and means. The venture to predict that the political party that takes its stand on this platform will be "Ballidozed" worse at the next election than any parish in Louisiana or election than any parish in Louisiana or election than any parish in Louisiana or election. Hayes will accept the Presidency on any such platform. If he would, I should repet that I cast my vote for him. If he would, I should repet that I cast my vote for him. If he would, I do not see how he could appoint Democrats in the counties carried by Democrats at the last election. ried by Democrats at the last election, and Republicans in the countries carried by them. That in all State and municipal elections, the commissionera of election shall be voted for by the people,

and the tickets arranged so that the minority party shall have a minority on the
board of canvassers.

The second proposition is that Chamberlain be Governor and Hampton go to
the United States Senate; the Democrats to have Wallace as Speaker and a majority in the House of Representatives. The arrangement of the Senate to be the The Democrats have Gen. Conner, for state officers, giving the Republicans only the traismer and the adjurant and inspector general. The same arrangement, as before, to hold in regard to county appointments. In both proposiby the present Legislature be declared

null and void. Comptroller-General Dunn, Senator Whis emore and several other prominent Republicans are very anxious that either one or the other of these propositions he discussed and adopted, and it is very probable that a committee will be ap-pointed from both sides. No formal proposition has been made by either party as yet, but even if the proposed scheme comes to naught the desire for a comprosimise is full of significance.

Useful HINTS .- All sorts of glas ressels and other utensils may be purified 

GRANT'S CHRISTMAS GIFT. PROMISES TO DO THE SQUARE THING BETWEEN TILDEN AND HAVES.

WARIH NG low, Dec. 24,31876. V

The President to day accorded another interciew to Mr. Gobright, the agent of the Associated Press. The conversation was of a social and somewhat explanatory character. Gen. Grant send in weeky to a question, that he had too knowledge of a Democratic armed consultage in the of a Damocratic armed conspiracy in the South or West, as had been reported. He had information merely of the existence of organized rifle companies in the South outside of the militia. He was not apprehensive of agend collision. not apprehensive of semed collisions in connection with the Presidency no mat-ter what might be the fears of others. All the people desired, he thought, was a fair, count of the Electoral rate in the Southern contested States, in order to be satisfied of the result. The reports of the several committees now there on the ride condition of affairs would, he believed; have a tendency to solve the existing political difficulties. It was certainly desirable to establish the actual fac, of the election of either Hayes or Tilden, for neither of them would feel satisfied if any doubt remained of his election, because, in such a case, his position as President would not command the general support required for that station. The President remarked that no one could suppose that he had any connection with or relation to the declaration as tion with or relation to the declaration as to who was elected. That must be determined by the legislative branch of the government, when he would gradly make way for his successor. He was now anxious for the grazing of the 4th of March, when he would be freed from official cares. Before re-establishing himself at his home in Galena, Illinois, where he owns a house, he proposes making a voyage to the West Indies, visting Havana and other points of interest, He has deferred his voyage to Europe till June, for the reason that his voungest son, Jesse, will not graduate until that son, Jesse, will not graduate until that time, and he is desirous of taking his son with him. The President said that during his Presidential terms his health had been very good, and it was now excellent. Recurring to the recent election, he remarked that hasbould prompts. tion, he remarked that husbould passangtally recognize whoever should be declared his successor. With this his political feeling would have nothing to do. It must be recollected that several years ago, during the gubernatorial context in the State of Argansas, and when both parties represented their respective cases it Washington, he recognized the Democrats in preference to this Republicans, because by legal representation the forimer were guitfied to the position. While that the President elect should defer taking the oath of office until that time. He might take it immediately after the declaration of its election, and enter out the performance of his duties as President on the fourth of March, and enter out the retirement of his predecessor. The President intends to reply to the House resolution calling for information as to the sending of troops to the South, and the performance of his election, and enter on the performance of his duties as President on the fourth of March; the day of the retirement of his predecessor. The President intends to reply to the House resolution cilling for information as to the sending of troops to the South, and the authority under which he did so. In all such proceedings, he endeavoyed

the authority under which he did so. In all such proceedings he endeavored to keep within the limits of the law, having always, previous to acting, consulted the attorney-general, his legal advisor; and, besides, the Democratic House of Representatives, during the former session of Congress, emphatically declared that all citizens of the United States should be protected in their states. Congress, emphatically declared that all citizens of the United States should be protected in their rights. He further said, with regard to the sending of troops to the South, though it was for the above mentioned purpose, it would be remembered that Gen. Frank Blair wanted troops sent there for a different purpose. and void, and compet the army to undo the alleged usurpations at the South, and leave the white people to reorganize their own governments. "Surely," said the Pre id at, "if the army, according to Gen. Blair, could be used to wipe out; governments, it could, in my opinion, be-used to support them, The Democratic used to support them. The Democratic National Convention, after this letter was witten, hominated Gen. Blair for Vices-President, on the tic et with Governoor Seymour. The Republican State Gov-ernments at the South had nothing to ex-pect from the Democrate, Under their rule all such gevernments would fade out, as in Mississippl, where Gen. Ames was legally elegted Governor, but man forced to racute the office, and is now, a ugilite from the State.

THE POLITICAL HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.-This is the soldier who argun-ized the Legislature of South Carelins

Chamberlain who instructed Dennis who directed the corporal who ordered the directed the corporal who ordered the soldier who organized the Legislature of South Carolina with his bayonet.

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with his buyonet.
This is the Rublican party, which indorses President Grant who directed Secretary Cameron who of fered Gen, Ruger who authorized Chamberlain who instructed Dennis who directed the corporal who ordered the soldier who organized the Legislature of South Carolina with his become bayonet .- Chicago Times. - A man cannot be expected to live

NO. 25. THE PLIKIE OF LIVE.

CONSUMERTION AND SOROBULA GURED

From the Allanta Constitution The resources of Georgia are almost illimitable, Her, people are scarcely cog-nizant of her grandour, her undeveloped wealth and natural advantages. Hun-dreds, yearly flock to Northern watering places when we have as good in our milat! Bories that Hot Springs, Arkan-sas, when, as the subjoined letter will show we have a more wonderful arring show, we have a more wonderfol apring in our Stale. Quite a number of the citizens of Atlanta have tried the virtues of its waters for scrofulous complaints,

and were specially carette. 18 1876.

Washingroy, D. C., Dec. 4th, 1876.

At Bapk's mills, near Milltown, Berrien county, Georgia, is a spring, the water of which possesses very decided medical properties. The value of the water for the relief and care of discuss is, I believe of cuite recent discuss is. I believe, of quite recent discovery. I first heard of the spring in 1874, from friends living in the State of Georgia, and such were the reports I received that I because interested and was anxious to have a test of its virtues under my own observation, but had no opportunity of doing so until January of the present

In 1875 the health of my brother, J. B. Herron, of the Smithsonian Institute, began to fail and he passed into a rapid decline. His disease was phthisis (pulmonary consumption), the exciting cause of which was doubtless a wound through the Jupga, seeked a few years since. I need not give a minute description of his symptoms of allistory of the case. There was a general incontrop of the case. was a general impairment of life; and the functions of nutrition were so prostrated that the tissues wasted by disease could not be repaired. He expectorated a great deal. His breathing became very labored, and he could not speak above a whisper without bringing on a paroxysu

whisper without bringing on a paroxysic of soughing.

I had the counsel of the best medical talent in this city in his case, but the treatment proved only palliative. His case was cancidered hopeless, and I was told he could never recover.

As a last resort I was anxious that he should go to Milltown and test the value of the spring in his case, and after a great deal of peranasion I induced him to go, and I accompanied him. When we left this city it was not expected that he would return alive, and on the way persons who saw him predicted that he was beyond all earthly remedies!

We arrived at the spring on the 20sh day of January, and he immediately commenced to use the water. For a few days I could discover no change in his touchit on, that him whout a week the change for the better was very marked.

paggount of sinkness a day since his re-

tured the water freely myself, and its effects zere soon very perceptible. I became rapidly invigorated. There was a renowal of mental and physical activity, and I could perform more labor with less fatigue than I had been able to do for

troops sent there for a different parpose, case of this nature, in which the water saying in his letter to Col. Broadhead, in has been tested, it has proved specific. Some of these cases were very remarked. Some of these cases were very remarka-ble, and were it not that a detailed ac-

count of them would make this article ton long, I would relate them.

For healthfulness, the locality of the spring is unsurpased by any section of the United States, and is less subject to sudden changes of temperature than many places I have visited further South. Invalids and others who have a taste for hun, it, and fishing will, find there unlimited opportunities for its gratification, as game is abundant and the fish-

tion, as game is abundant and the fishing is unsurpassed anywhere I have visited North or South.

So confident and I as to the great value of this spring an connection with the genial clause and ather pleasant surroupdings that, when consulted, I shall invariably recommend invalids who contemplate going South to visit it.

The spring is the property of Henry Banks, ex, of Atlants, Ga. The scommodation for pure can be had in the neighborhood at very reasonable retes. Valdotta, on the Atlantic and Gulf Rail-

BUILT.—This is the soldier who organized the Legislature of South Carolina, with his bayonet.

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How To Stor Darking. A new paper correspondent; writing of atrong druk) says 12. These objections who are not habitual drunkards don't know anything about the progress of the disease; they only see this results of it, and therefore they camint handle it is they do other disease. These who are habitual drunkards because drunkards become ton much weakened physically and intellectually by the vice itself to be able to pronounce a cure. Tum an old drinker. Have drank a

quart of whisky every day for the past ifteen years, except an occasional day or two when I have "sworn off." I am sat isfied that there is no medicine for it. Social habits are a strong incentive for one man to drink, thirst for stimulant for another, although the first may abhor the taste and smell of the fluid. The effect is what the inebriate of either class desires and needs. In the interest of the poor unfortunate interest of the poor unfortunate intering in this desire to break off, to shop all liquor at night. He will not be able to sleep for a night or 'two, but 'lie will come all right in a short time. Let him eat a hearty break-Useru Hists.—At with the present manner by rinaing them out well with chalk powder, after the grosser impurities have been second off with sand and potash. Rubbing the teeth with clarcoal powder, after the washing out the mouth will conder the teeth beautifully white and the mashing out the mouth will conder the teeth beautifully white and the breath perfectly sweet, where an affensive breath has been second off white the action of the grosser induced in three and accordance of the grosser. The present this the present this the present that the condensate the present of the grosser induced in three charges, who had not been second of the grosser. The present this form, and the present this possible. The present this possible of the grosser induced in three charges, who had not been second of the grosser. The present this the present this that are the condensated and potash, and the present this possible. The present this the property of its possible of the grosser induced in three charges, who had not been subjected to prevent this the property of its possible of the grosser indicated deprived of its possible of the grosser indicated and present the present this that are the any break and the subject of the charge of the charge of the charge of the charge of the prevent this the property of the prevent the prev The agreement of the country of the second of the part of the part of the stress. It also all the treat of the part of the second of the country of the second of the seco

spinious of our correspondents.

All communications should be addressed to "Ed-litors intelligencer," and all enecks, drafts, money orders, see, about he made payable to the order BOTT & CO.

Anderson, S. M. DESERVED BY HIS WIFE.

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attention, communications and be write by they rue manus and address on the write feeted manuscrible will not be returned, uni-accessary stamps are turnined to repay the

A Strange Story of Democile Infelicity

A few days ago there arrived at Burlington, via the Cedar Rapids and Minnessota road, a man and woman whom it appears were married and were en route for Onincy, 141. As Burlington is the terminous of the above mentioned road a change of cars and the purchase of per tickets were necessary to carry them to their destination.

The man looked rather verdant and honest minded, and from the way he managed things he didn't deceive his looks very much. The woman was young,

looks very much. The woman was young, pert looking, rather prepossessing in appearance and conversed fluently and intelligently.

When the train was nearing Burlington the follow gave his pocketbook, which contained the sum of \$60, into the keeping of his fair companion, remarking, "Y us had better take this, as you have travelled more than I have, and are better, up to the ways of the world." To this she readily consented, and when they arrived at Burlington she procured the tickets and they took the first train for Quincy.

At the proper time the conductor came around to collect fare and take up tickets, and when he reached t e interesting couple she gave up the tickets, one reading "Quincy" and the other Lomaz," this being the way she bought the tickets in this being the way she bought the tickets in order to perfect plans to get rid of him at the latter place. This led the conductor to inquire, "Which of you takes the Quincy check?" "I do," said she, and straightway it was given her. The fellow took his for Lomax, without taking notice of the game she was playing on him.

Time flew on, and so did the train that was bearing them, and just before the train reached Lomax the conductor told the fellow that was his place to get off.

This was news to the fellow, who, in the bewilderment of the moment, exclaimed: claimed:

"Why, have we arrived at Quincy ai-

"No sir," replied the conductor, "this is Lomax, where your ticket runs out."

"Look here, conductor, you must be restaken. This is my wife, and we're both going to Quincy."

Right here he received the first evidence of his wife's infidelity, by her breaking out with these words:

"Indeed I am not your wife, and you had better get off here, as I shall not pay your way any further. You ought to be ashamed of yourself; a man like you, trying to sponge your way on a poor lone

trying to sponge your way on a poor lone

woman." At this point the fellow burst into a ficed of tears, and demanded an explanafirst of tears, and demanded an explanation of her conduct and the cause of her
sudden disloyalty, asserting "You are my
wife, and here among strangers, in a
strange land, do you intend to desert me,
and leave me alone to mourn the loss of
the only woman I ever loved in this
world?" &c., &c.

His weeping excited the attention of
all in the car; they gathered around
them, and to further satisfy the cravings
of their curiosity began to pry into the
case, by inquiring in name, where he
was from and the cause of his deep
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He said they were from Marion, Bertram township, Lynn county, Iowa, where they were lawfully married three months ago, and that he had a certificate of the same in his trunk ame in his trunk.

His pleadings were so carnest and his appeals to her so touching that the conductor was persuaded to carry him to Dallas, hoping in the meantime a compromise might be effected and the hard-hearted female induced to allow him the privilege of going on to Quincy. To accomplish this tire conductor and passengers united in their efforts in his behalf, but all to no purpose, for "when a woman won't she won't, and there's an end on't." Her mind was made up to bilk him, and she did. She said he was not keep to be the said here are the said here are the said here. she did. She said he was not her hus-band, but a second cousin, and she didn't want to be by thered with him any longer. When the train arrived at Dallas he was compelled to get off, and the train rolled

on to Quincy.

He told his story to the crowd that were standing around the deput, and some of them advised him to telegraph ahead to Carthage and have her arrested.—Madison (Iowa) Plaindealer.

, Education and Wealth.

Often a parent is unwilling to spend money on a child's education—preferring to keep 't to "give him a start" in life. Often a young man is so eager to get into "business" that he cuts short his educational course. All this is exceedingly unwise. Education with but little wealth is worth for more than wealth with scanty education.

Wealth is desired for the pleasures it

can purchase. But a trained mind has gratifications greater, than those which money can buy. The thoughtful mechanic can get more enjoyment out of the five cents which he pays for a newspaper, or a did lar he gives for a book, than his imporant follows. of a do har he gives for a book, than his ignorant fellow workman can obtain out of double the amount invested in tobacco and beer. The extravagantly furnished table, and the expensive carriage and horses, will yield a man fur less pleasure than that which may be derived from study and literary convenient. atudy and literary companionships—mat-ters which cost comparatively little. The body i capable of but little pleasure as compared with what the mind can receive. The cultivation of the intellect

cerve. The cultivation of the intellect opens the way to far greater personal enjoyment, than does the acquisition of wealth.

Property is desired by many for the social position which it confers. But education answers as good a purpose in this regard. Education and refinement with less money will give a family as good a social standing as wealth with less culture. The family with contraded mind can occupy a less expensive bosses. mind can occupy a less expensive house—can live in a less costly style—can maintain their social position with far less pecuniary outlay than that which is necessary to people without education. Our professional classes are the social equals of the commercial class, but their wealth is far less and their style of living far more plain. One who is rich but uneducated is far more likely to be saubbed in social life than the educated person who is not rich. The dollar is not so "almighty," the golden calf is not so gen-erally worshipped in society as many suppose. Mental cultivation is as potent as wealth in gaining the regard of the

Newspapers pasted togoher and ignitover a bed ar said to be warmer than a blaket. It should be remembered, bound, or that this is only so when they are part in its advance.

assimilated authority, and a trainer to the thirply cure constraints.

Living government of the United States For one by Surpose & Earlier